

X236/201

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

TUESDAY, 31 MAY
9.00 AM – 11.00 AM

MODERN STUDIES
INTERMEDIATE 2

This Examination Paper consists of 3 Sections. Within each Section there is a choice of Study Themes. There is one question for each Study Theme.

Section A – Political Issues in the United Kingdom (answer one question)

Question 1	Study Theme 1A	Government and Decision Making in Scotland	Pages 3 – 7
Question 2	Study Theme 1B	Government and Decision Making in Central Government	Pages 9 – 13

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom (answer one question)

Question 3	Study Theme 2A	Equality in Society: Wealth and Health in the United Kingdom	Pages 15 – 17
Question 4	Study Theme 2B	Crime and the Law in Society	Pages 19 – 21

Section C – International Issues (answer one question)

Question 5	Study Theme 3A	The Republic of South Africa	Pages 23 – 25
Question 6	Study Theme 3B	The People's Republic of China	Pages 27 – 29
Question 7	Study Theme 3C	The United States of America	Pages 31 – 33
Question 8	Study Theme 3D	The European Union	Pages 35 – 37
Question 9	Study Theme 3E	Development in Brazil	Pages 39 – 41

Total Marks – 70

- 1 Read the questions carefully.
- 2 You must answer **one** question from **each** of Section A, Section B and Section C.
- 3 You must answer **all** parts of the questions you choose. Questions in Section A each have four parts; Questions in Sections B and C each have three parts.
- 4 You should spend approximately 40 minutes on each Section.
- 5 If you cannot do a question or part of a question, move on and try again later.
- 6 Write your answers in the book provided. Indicate clearly, in the left hand margin, the question and section of question being answered. Do not write in the right hand margin.



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SECTION A – POLITICAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Answer **ONE** question only:

Question 1 Study Theme 1A – Government and Decision Making in Scotland

on pages 3–7

OR Question 2 Study Theme 1B – Government and Decision Making in Central Government

on pages 9–13

STUDY THEME 1A: GOVERNMENT AND DECISION MAKING IN SCOTLAND

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question 1

(a) Local councils in Scotland can raise money in different ways.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways local councils in Scotland can raise money.

(4 marks)

(b) Some people want to increase the powers of the Scottish Parliament.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people want to increase the powers of the Scottish Parliament.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 1 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Committees in the Scottish Parliament

Much of the important work of the Scottish Parliament goes on in the many committees set up by the Parliament. In session 2008–09 the committees completed inquiries into a range of subjects, including tourism, child poverty in Scotland, fuel poverty, and flooding and flood management. These inquiries were in addition to the committees' role of scrutinising the work of the Scottish Government and parliamentary legislation. Committee meetings have taken place in venues around Scotland, including Fraserburgh, Ayr and Aberdeen.

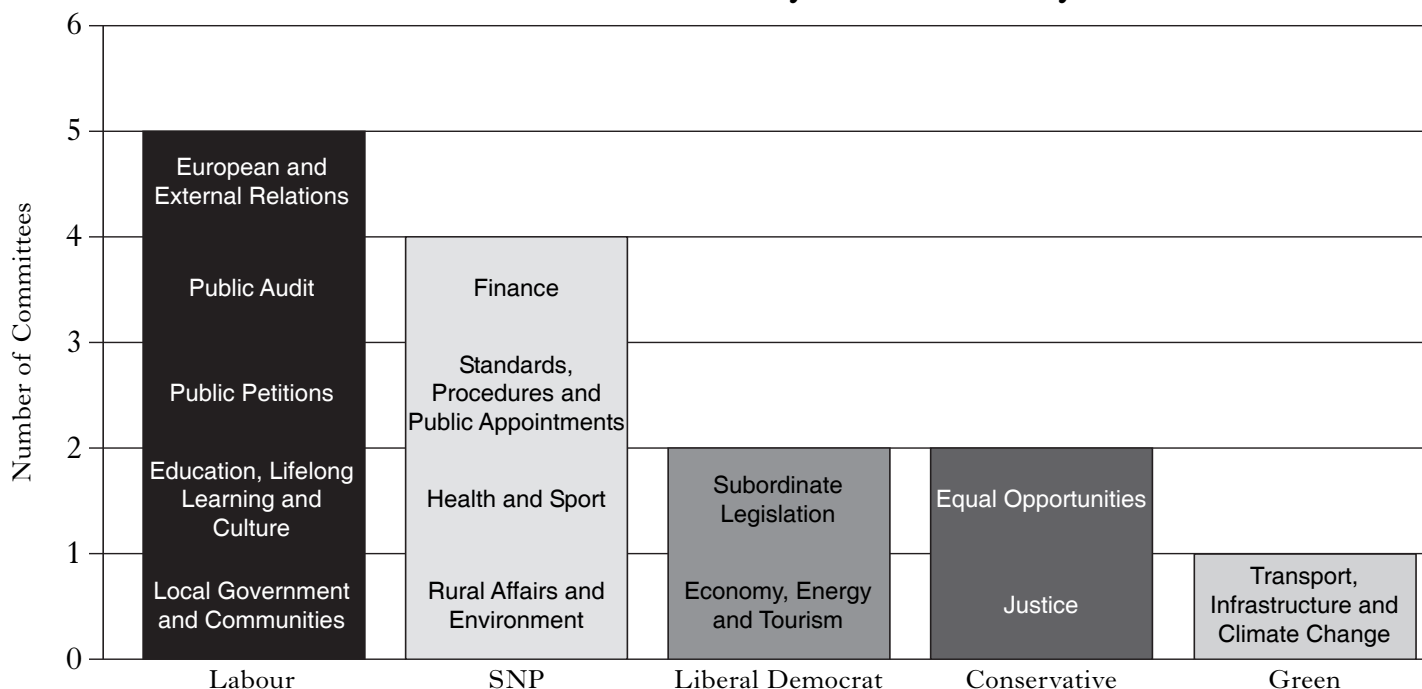
Committees can request debating time in the Chamber to bring issues raised in reports they have published to the attention of a wider audience. The Public Petitions Committee, for example, debated its report on the availability, on the National Health Service (NHS), of cancer treatment drugs. Committees also have the right to introduce legislation. One bill out of the 17 introduced in 2008–09—on a pension scheme for MSPs—was a committee bill.

The membership of the committees is made up of MSPs from every party with Committee Conveners, who chair meetings, being drawn from different parties. Most committees meet weekly or fortnightly, usually on Tuesdays or on Wednesday mornings, in one of the Scottish Parliament's committee rooms—or in locations around Scotland. Most meetings are open to the public.

Committees play a central part in the work of the Parliament—taking evidence from witnesses, scrutinising legislation and conducting inquiries. The work of the committees has contributed to the positive view most Scots have of their Parliament, with 70% saying devolution had been good for Scotland after 10 years.

SOURCE 2

Scottish Parliament Committees by Convener's Party 2008–09



Question 1 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Case Study

Public Petitions Committee

- The public petitions system provides members of the public with direct access to the policy development and scrutiny process.
- The Public Petitions Committee has nine members: three Labour, three SNP, and one each from the Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and the Green Party.
- The existence of the Public Petitions Committee means the public can raise issues of concern directly with their Parliament.
- During 2008–09, 112 new petitions were lodged; the committee heard oral evidence on 35 new petitions and considered over 200 current petitions.
- The committee launched a year-long inquiry investigating ways to increase public awareness of, and participation in, the petitions process.
- It took forward an inquiry into the availability of cancer treatment drugs on the NHS.
- It hosted a debate in the chamber of the Parliament where community groups, victims, police, medical staff and many others met to discuss knife crime.
- The Public Petitions Committee played an important part in the successful law banning smoking in public places.
- The e-petitions system, which allows petitions to be raised online, continued to be influential, with around two-thirds of petitions being lodged in this way.
- Members of the public have lodged over 1244 petitions in the past 10 years.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about committees in the Scottish Parliament?

You should reach conclusions about at least **three** of the following:

- the work done by committees
- the membership of committees
- public involvement in committees
- the success of committees.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 1 (continued)

(d) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Views on Pressure Groups

Pressure groups play an essential part in a democratic society. People can express their opinions on issues they feel strongly about in an organised way. Most people do not feel they have enough say in national and local decisions. Pressure groups allow the public to organise and represent their views to those in power whether that is government or large powerful business interests. Peaceful campaigning methods allow ordinary people from all backgrounds to influence the decisions that affect them in their local area or the way their country is run.

Government, at the national and local level, should make decisions in the best interests of everyone. Pressure groups concern themselves with single issue campaigns and as a result can often be narrow-minded and selfish. Pressure groups may only consider the interests of small groups or their own area. “NIMBYism” (Not In My Back Yard) is holding back progress in this country. This is where a small group of highly organised and vocal campaigners object to a project in their own area but not elsewhere. Most people, however, do not want to get involved in decision making, preferring to leave it to their elected representatives.

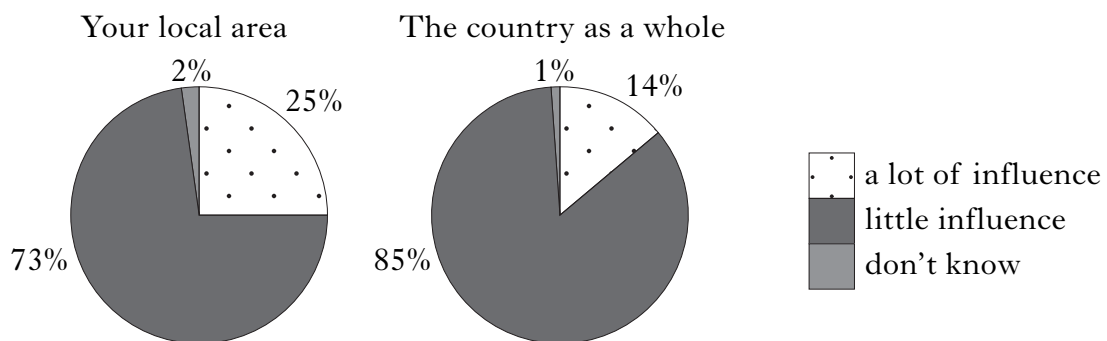
A democratic society is not only about what the majority wants. The true test of a democratic society is the protection of minority views. The right of minorities to put forward their views, and influence those with power, is vital if a country is to be a real democracy.

Many pressure groups abuse the rights given in a democratic society. Some pressure groups are so concerned about their own narrow interests that they will be prepared to take action that seriously disrupts the lives of the majority. Groups who break the law, use direct action and even violence are not acting in the interests of democracy.

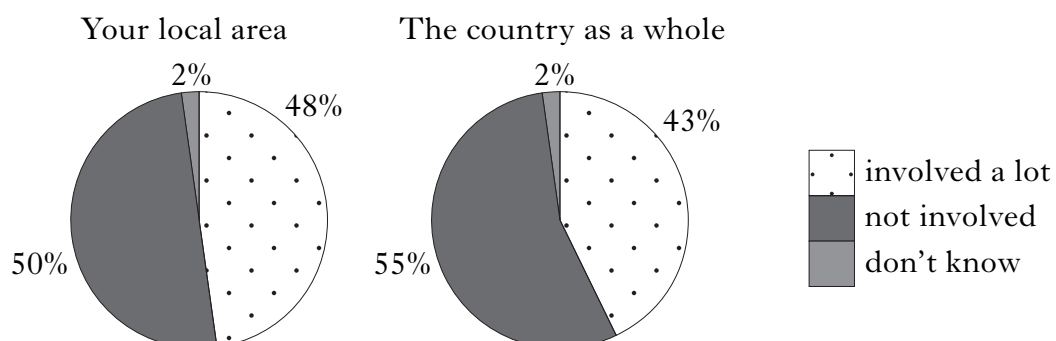
SOURCE 2

Result of Survey of Public Opinion

Question 1: How much influence, if any, do you feel you have over decision making in . . . ?



Question 2: To what extent would you like to be involved in decision making in . . . ?



Question 1 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Fact File on Lewis Windfarms Campaign

- Plans for Europe's biggest wind farm have been rejected by the Scottish Government because of concern over its effect on the environment and public opposition. After a small, but well organised, local campaign, the £500 million project for 181 turbines on Lewis, in the Western Isles, was turned down.
- Local campaigners and wildlife groups welcomed the decision to turn down the plan.
- The windfarm had the support of the local council and businesses.
- There were rumours that if the windfarm was given the go-ahead, some campaigners were prepared to break the law and carry on a campaign of direct action.
- In national surveys, a majority of the public expressed their support for renewable sources of energy such as wind power.
- The development would have created around 400 jobs and £6 million per year in local community benefits including multi-million-pound leisure and sporting facilities.
- The scheme would mean building 88 miles of road, eight electrical substations, 19 miles of overhead cables, 137 pylons and five rock quarries on environmentally-sensitive wetlands.
- Moorlands Without Turbines (MWT), a campaign group protesting against the plans, joined the local Nationalist MP and MSP in welcoming the rejection. The Lewis Peatlands Special Protection Area aims to protect rare birds such as the golden eagle.

Pressure Groups are good for decision making in a democracy.

View of John Tweed

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give **two** reasons to **support** and **two** reasons to **oppose** the view of John Tweed.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

NOW GO TO SECTION B ON PAGE 15

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STUDY THEME 1B: GOVERNMENT AND DECISION MAKING IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question 2

(a)

Political parties campaign to get their candidates elected as MPs.
--

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which political parties campaign to get their candidates elected as MPs.

(4 marks)

(b)

Some people want changes made to the House of Lords.
--

Explain, **in detail**, why some people want changes made to the House of Lords.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 2 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Select Committees in the House of Commons

Some of the most important work of the House of Commons goes on in the many Select Committees. Select Committees scrutinise the work of Government through a series of departmental Select Committees, which examine the work of Government departments. A permanent system of committees was set up to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of every Government department. Over the years, the scrutiny role of the Select Committees has become well-established and well-publicised.

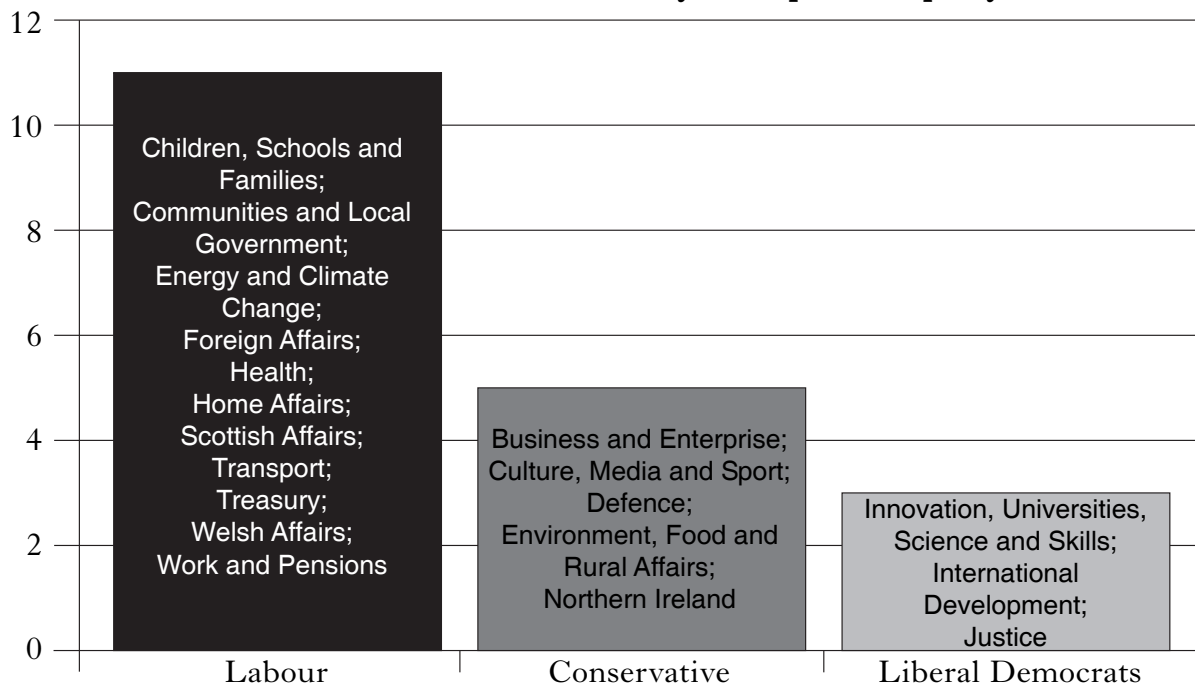
Committees are normally made up of backbench MPs. Their membership reflects the composition of the parties in the House of Commons. This means the governing party always has a majority. Select Committees can hold meetings in different parts of the country, members of the public can attend, each has its own website and committee meetings are broadcast on television and the Internet.

Committees play a central part in the work of the Parliament—taking evidence from witnesses including senior government members, scrutinising legislation and conducting inquiries. MPs from every party take part in the work of the committees with Committee Chairs being drawn from different parties. In 2010, for the first time, Committee Chairs were elected by their fellow MPs.

Most committee reports are unanimous, reflecting a more non-party way of working. Different parties often work together and try to reach agreement in the committees. While the reputation of Parliament as a whole has suffered in recent years, the work of the Select Committees is seen as a real check on the power of Government.

SOURCE 2

UK Parliament Select Committees by Chairperson's party 2008–09



Question 2 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Case Study

Treasury Select Committee

- The Treasury Select Committee took a leading role in investigating the financial and banking crisis of 2008–09.
- In 2009, the Treasury Select Committee had 14 members: eight Labour, four Conservatives and two Liberal Democrats.
- The Committee chooses its own subjects of inquiry. An inquiry may last for several months and result in a report to the House of Commons; or consist of a single day's evidence which may be published without a report.
- When the Committee has chosen an inquiry it normally issues a press notice outlining the main themes of inquiry and inviting interested parties to submit written evidence.
- Parliament has given the Committee the power to send for “persons, papers and records”. It therefore has powers to insist upon the attendance of witnesses, such as ministers and civil servants, and the production of papers and other material.
- Members of the public are welcome to attend hearings of the Committee.
- July 2009; the Treasury Select Committee announced a new inquiry: “Women in the City” and called for evidence.
- At a televised hearing of the Treasury Select Committee, former Royal Bank of Scotland chief executive, Sir Fred Goodwin, told MPs he “could not be more sorry” for what had happened during the banking crisis.
- The Treasury Select Committee was successful in putting pressure, along with others, on the Government to help those affected by the ending of the 10p rate of income tax.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about committees in the UK Parliament?

You should reach conclusions about at least **three** of the following:

- the work done by committees
- the membership of committees
- public involvement in committees
- the success of committees.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 2 (continued)

(d) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Views on Newspapers

Newspapers play an essential part in a democratic society. A free press, independent of government keeps the public informed so that they can decide how well our MPs, the Government and opposition parties are doing their jobs. A choice of newspapers allows voters to read a range of opinions so that they can make up their own minds before voting in an election. Newspapers provide letters' columns and print opinion polls which allow voters an opportunity to express their views.

However, newspapers are also concerned about increasing their sales. They will print stories which increase their circulation without considering the consequences of their actions. Most newspapers show a strong bias and support one particular party; this means they will usually give a positive view of the party they support and a negative view of the parties they oppose. Readers cannot trust what they read about political parties in most newspapers.

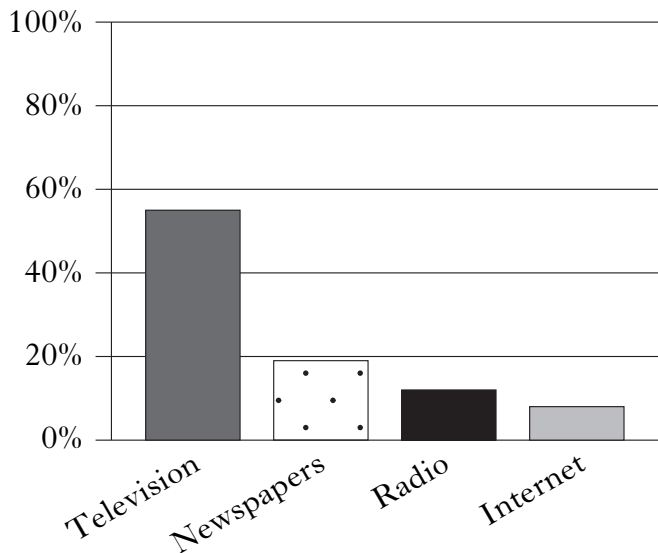
The exposure of MPs' expenses in 2009 showed the valuable role of the press. Without newspapers printing the details of MPs' expenses, the public would have remained unaware of the abuse of the system by some of our elected representatives. MPs who had abused the system were forced to pay back the money they wrongly claimed and some were forced to resign.

It has been claimed that newspapers have created a mood where readers believe that all MPs and politicians are corrupt. This could lead to a situation where turnout in elections falls, people lose trust in the democratic system or begin to vote for smaller parties.

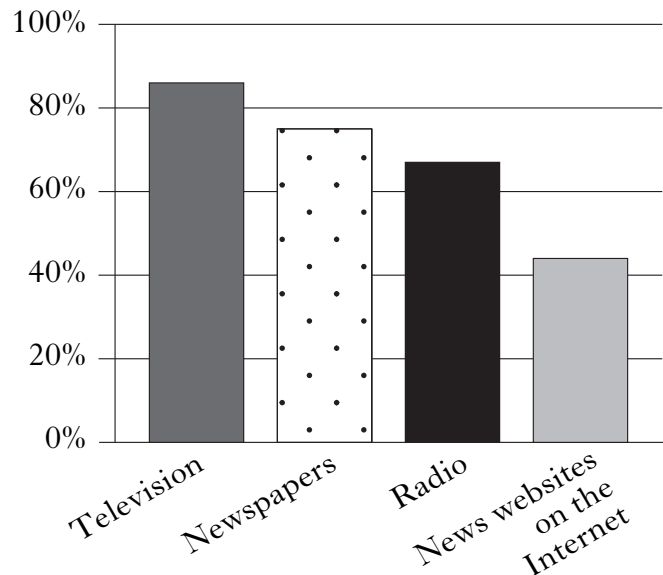
SOURCE 2

Results of Public Survey on the Media

The most important news sources for UK citizens:



The news sources trusted the most:

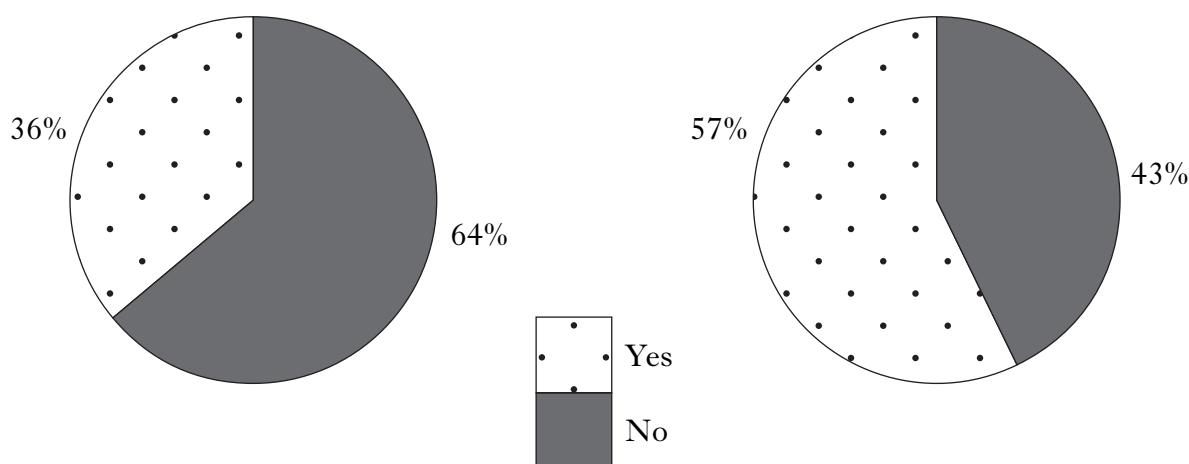


Question 2 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)

Do newspapers report all sides of a story?

Do newspapers report the news accurately?



SOURCE 3

Factfile on MPs' Expenses Scandal

- MPs from all parties were embarrassed and faced action from their parties and voters after the Daily Telegraph published details of all MPs' expenses.
- Turnout in the election for the European Parliament in June 2009, just after the expenses scandal, fell to only 34.7%.
- Increased support for UKIP, BNP and Green Party in the European elections as voters turned away from main parties damaged by the expenses revelations.
- Speaker Michael Martin was forced to stand down because of criticism of his handling of the expenses row, the first Speaker forced to resign in 300 years.
- Labour lost a by-election in Norwich after the popular local MP resigned following criticism of his expenses by his party.
- A number of MPs paid back many thousands of pounds claimed for unnecessary items.
- The Daily Telegraph was criticised over its report about the Prime Minister's expenses after it printed details of his cleaning costs.
- The Daily Telegraph, which usually supports the Conservative Party, was criticised as its early reports were mostly about Labour Cabinet Ministers and Labour MPs.
- A number of MPs were forced to pay back some of their expenses even although they had followed the rules in place at the time.

Newspapers are good for democracy.

View of Caitlin Grant

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give **two** reasons to **support** and **two** reasons to **oppose** the view of Caitlin Grant.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

NOW GO TO SECTION B ON PAGE 15

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SECTION B – SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Answer **ONE** question only:

Question 3 Study Theme 2A – Equality in Society: Wealth and Health in the United Kingdom on pages 15–17

OR Question 4 Study Theme 2B – Crime and the Law in Society on pages 19–21

STUDY THEME 2A: EQUALITY IN SOCIETY: WEALTH AND HEALTH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question 3

(a)

The Government provides a range of financial benefits to help people in need.

Describe, **in detail**, the financial benefits provided by the Government which help people in need.

(6 marks)

(b)

Some people think the Government should spend more money on the NHS while other people think they should spend less.
--

Explain, **in detail**, why some people think the Government should spend **more** money on the NHS **and** explain why others think they should spend **less**.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 3 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

You are an adviser to the Scottish Government. You have been asked to recommend whether the Government should extend the scheme, which pays smokers to stop smoking, across the whole of Scotland, or to recommend scrapping the scheme.

Option 1

Extend the scheme which pays smokers to stop smoking, across the whole of Scotland.

Option 2

Scrap the scheme which pays smokers to stop smoking.

SOURCE 1

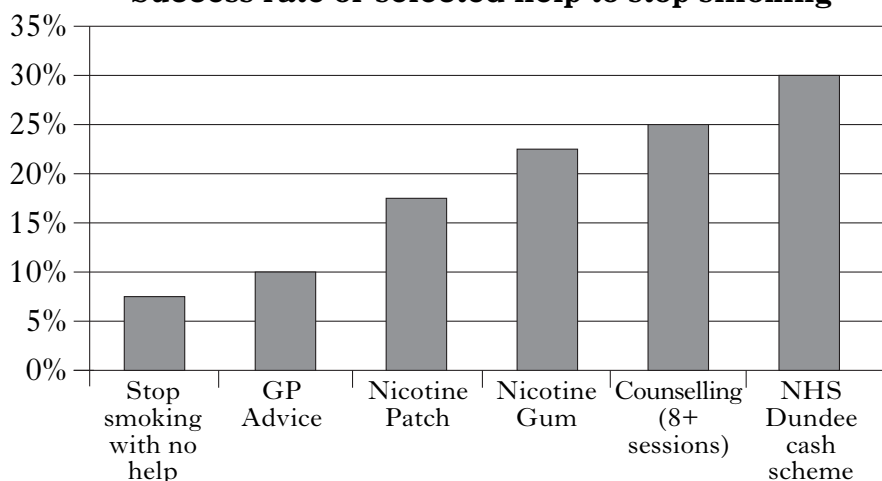
Facts and Viewpoints

The NHS in Dundee established a trial scheme in March 2009 which gives smokers financial incentives to give up cigarettes. The Scottish Government is considering whether to extend the scheme to the whole of Scotland.

- Those on the scheme will have £12.50 credited onto an electronic card to buy groceries, if they pass a weekly breath test. The credits cannot be used to buy cigarettes or alcohol. Payments will be paid for a maximum of 12 weeks which will cost the NHS £150 per person.
- There are 36,000 smokers in Dundee, about half of whom live in poverty. There are over 1 million smokers in Scotland, 43% of them live in poverty.
- Some local people say it is unfair that smokers are getting extra money while others who live in poverty and don't smoke, get nothing.
- It is hoped 1800 smokers will sign up for the project. The budget for the scheme is £540,000 over 2 years in Dundee. To extend the scheme across the whole of Scotland would cost £14 million.
- Many NHS staff think that other methods such as nicotine gum are more effective in helping smokers to give up cigarettes.
- After 3 months, 360 people had signed up to the project in Dundee.
- The average cost to the NHS of nicotine replacements, such as patches and gum, is £800 per person.
- Some experts believe that people need counselling to give up smoking.
- Smoking related illnesses cost the NHS in Scotland over £200 million per year.
- Smokers spend an average of £51 per week on cigarettes. For those living in poverty, this is about 28% of their income.

SOURCE 2

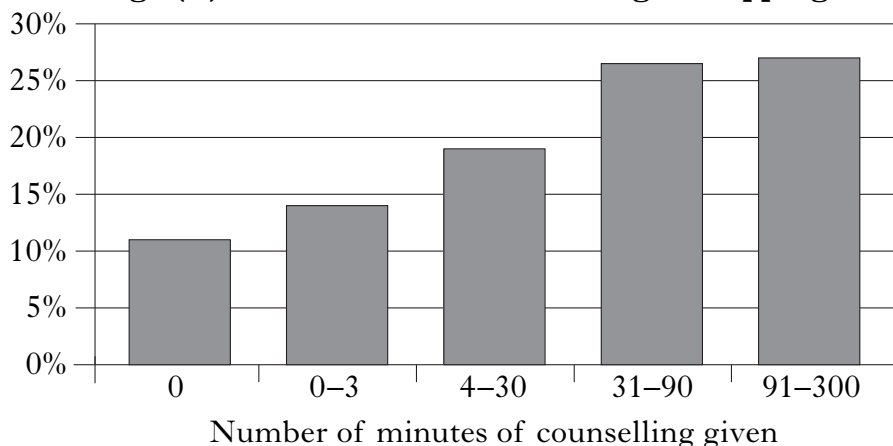
Success rate of selected help to stop smoking



Question 3 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)

Percentage (%) success rate of counselling in stopping smoking



SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

Giving up smoking is the single most important lifestyle decision that smokers can make to improve their health and standard of living. Giving grocery money to smokers to help them quit has worked in Dundee. An extra £12.50 per week will help some of the poorest families to buy healthy food which will also improve long-term health. Smoking-related illnesses cost the NHS millions of pounds every year and if we can get people to stop smoking using schemes like this, then it is money well worth spending. Those who quit will also save money every week through not buying cigarettes. This will make a huge difference to the income of families of ex-smokers.

Lewis McManus

Paying people to give up smoking will not work. It is unrealistic to expect people to give up for good after only 12 weeks. Alternatives such as nicotine gum and patches have proved to work in the long run. We should be encouraging people to go to long-term counselling which has proven to be a very effective method. Although the cost of alternatives may seem higher, it will save the NHS a huge amount of money in the long run. Many non-smoking families are living in poverty, but they are not being paid £12.50 extra a week to help with their shopping. This scheme may even encourage people to start smoking to get grocery money.

Maria Logan

You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government: **either** to extend the scheme which pays smokers to stop smoking, across the whole of Scotland (Option 1), **or** to scrap the scheme which pays smokers to stop smoking (Option 2).

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, **which option would you choose?**

Give reasons to **support** your choice.

Explain why you did not make the other choice.

Your answer must be based on all the Sources.

(10 marks)

NOW GO TO SECTION C ON PAGE 23

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STUDY THEME 2B: CRIME AND THE LAW IN SOCIETY

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question 4

- (a) The work of the police in Scotland involves a variety of roles and duties

Describe, **in detail**, the work of the police in Scotland.

(6 marks)

- (b) Some people think that the Government should spend more money on prisons, while others think they should spend less.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people think that the Government should spend **more** money on prisons **and** explain why some people think they should spend **less**.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 4 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

You are an adviser to the Scottish Government. You have been asked to recommend whether the Government should introduce automatic custodial sentences (prison or detention centre) for any person found carrying a knife in public.

Option 1

Introduce automatic custodial sentences for people found carrying knives in public.

Option 2

Do not introduce automatic custodial sentences for people found carrying knives in public.

SOURCE 1

Facts and Viewpoints

The Scottish Government is considering a petition which would mean that any person carrying a knife would be given a mandatory custodial sentence. This would mean that possession of such a weapon would automatically result in the offender being sent to prison or detention centre.

- Community groups have called on the Government to take action to deter young people from carrying knives.
- 1200 offenders were sentenced for possession of a knife between 2004 and 2009, but only 314 were given custodial sentences.
- Scottish Prisons reported that as a result of overcrowding, offenders were not serving their full sentence and were being released early. Automatic sentences may make this problem worse.
- In 2009, one in five people convicted of carrying a knife in Edinburgh had previously been charged for a similar offence.
- Some young people carry a knife for their own self-defence as they are worried about their own personal safety when they go out.
- 30% of young people thought that introducing tougher sentences would reduce knife crime; 53% thought that community sentences were an appropriate punishment for young people found carrying a knife.
- Judges in Scotland think that they should be able to consider the personal circumstances of each case before sentencing.
- A custodial sentence can have a huge impact on the future of young people convicted.
- The number of people sent to prison for carrying a knife in public fell to a five year low in 2008 because only one in three offenders were jailed.

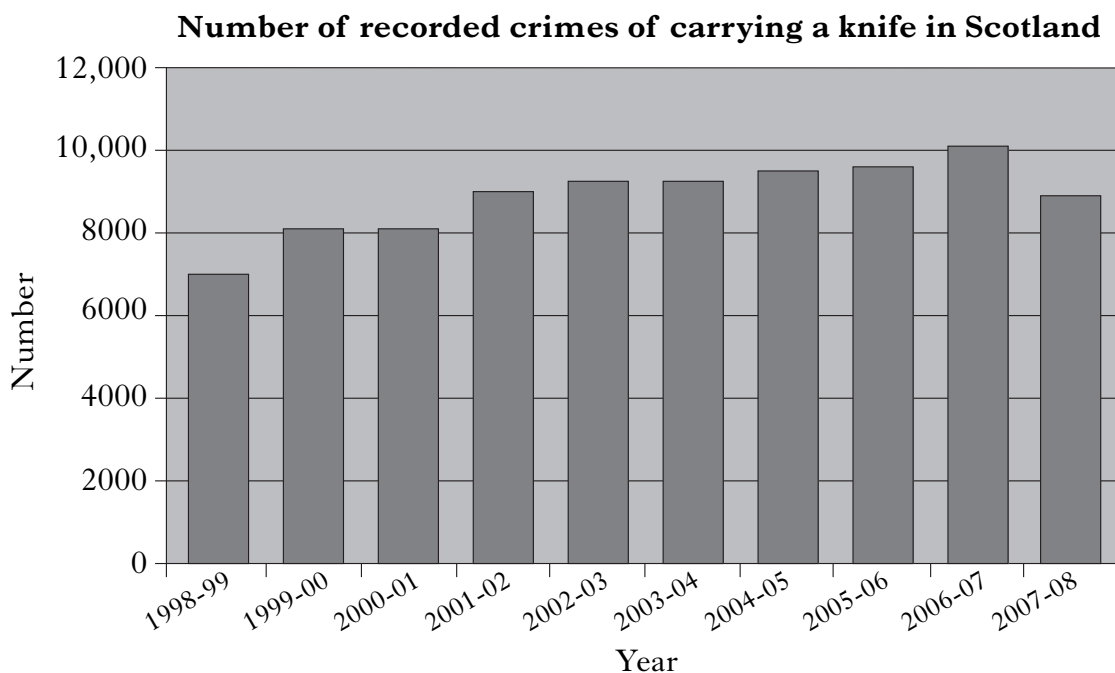
SOURCE 2

Crime statistics for Scotland

Year	Total number of murders	% of murders with knives
2003/2004	108	51%
2004/2005	137	53%
2005/2006	93	37%
2006/2007	120	45%
2007/2008	114	48%

Question 4 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)



SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

We need to tackle knife crime which is a problem in many of our communities. People in my area are extremely worried and they are demanding that the penalties for carrying knives are much tougher. Many people won't leave their houses because they are frightened of young people roaming around in gangs. We must send out a strong message to troublemakers who go out looking for a fight. Many of these individuals have been charged before but this has had little effect on their behaviour. If people know they will be sent to prison, they will be deterred from carrying a knife in the first place.

Derek Reid

Locking up people who carry knives is not the answer to tackling this problem. Many young people who carry knives are not criminals. They carry knives because they are scared for their own safety. Sending young people to prison will only teach them how to commit more crimes. They will get caught in the vicious cycle of offending as they will have a criminal record which makes it difficult to get a job. More work needs to be done in communities working with young people. The carrying of knives is actually decreasing, another reason why this proposed automatic sentencing is not necessary.

Louise McKay

You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government, **either** introduce automatic custodial sentences for people found carrying knives in public (Option 1) **or** not to introduce automatic custodial sentences for people found carrying knives in public (Option 2).

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, **which option would you choose?**

Give reasons to **support** your choice.

Explain why you did not make the other choice.

Your answer must be based on all the Sources.

(10 marks)

NOW GO TO SECTION C ON PAGE 23

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SECTION C – INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Answer **ONE** question only:

- Question 5 Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa on pages 23–25
OR Question 6 Study Theme 3B – The People’s Republic of China on pages 27–29
OR Question 7 Study Theme 3C – The United States of America on pages 31–33
OR Question 8 Study Theme 3D – The European Union on pages 35–37
OR Question 9 Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil on pages 39–41

STUDY THEME 3A: THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from South Africa

Question 5

- (a) The South African Government has tried to reduce inequalities.

Describe, **in detail**, the ways in which the South African Government has tried to reduce inequalities.

(6 marks)

- (b) Crime is still a major problem in South Africa.

Explain, **in detail**, the causes of crime in South Africa.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 5 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

The African National Congress (ANC) wins 2009 Election

South Africa's election in 2009 was the most competitive since the country held its first multi-racial elections in 1994. Jacob Zuma was elected the country's President and the ANC continues to dominate South African politics at National and Provincial level.

However, the 2009 election showed signs of change. Although the ANC gained 65·9% of the national vote, it was short of the two-thirds of seats needed to change the Constitution. It has also seen its share of the vote fall for the first time. The ANC lost votes to opposition parties. A sign of change is the emergence of the Congress of the People (COPE), set up just a few months before the election. COPE was seen as the first serious black-led challenge to the ANC and although it did less well than many people expected, it did manage to gain some votes and seats in Parliament.

The ANC lost control of the Western Cape Province to the Democratic Alliance (DA). The DA, led by a white woman Helen Zille, had an excellent election campaign. The DA increased its support and is now a stronger opposition party, adding a million new voters. However, the ANC now control KwaZulu-Natal, home to South Africa's Zulus, the largest tribal group. The Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) support in this Province has fallen.

The ANC need to be careful they do not take the electorate for granted and expect to always win elections. Zuma promised to create half a million new jobs by the end of 2009; instead 250,000 jobs were lost in the first three months of his Presidency and people have become increasingly angry. Signs of ill feeling towards the Government have included strikes by electricity workers over demands for better wages. There has also been protest in the poorest townships against local government corruption and the Government's failure to provide jobs, electricity and clean water. One ANC voter said, "If I knew more about COPE, especially its policies, then I would have had more confidence to vote for them. I voted for the ANC because they promised to improve my life, but they still have a lot more to do like better housing and more jobs."

Question 5 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2

**Percentage of Votes and Seats won by Main Parties in the National Assembly;
1999–2009**

Party	1999		2004		2009	
	Percentage (%) of Votes	Number of Seats	Percentage (%) of Votes	Number of Seats	Percentage (%) of Votes	Number of Seats
African National Congress (ANC)	66·3%	266	69·6%	279	65·9%	264
Democratic Alliance (DA)	9·5%	38	12·3%	50	16·6%	67
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	6·6%	34	6·9%	28	4·5%	18
Congress of the People (COPE)	NA	NA	NA	NA	7·4%	30

NA—Not applicable as did not exist at time of election

SOURCE 3

Percentage of Votes at Provincial Level for the Main Parties; 2009 Election

	ANC	DA	COPE	IFP
Eastern Cape	68·2%	9·9%	13·6%	0·1%
Free State	71·1%	12·9%	11·6%	0·2%
Gauteng	64·0%	21·2%	7·7%	1·5%
KwaZulu-Natal	62·9%	10·3%	1·2%	22·4%
Limpopo	84·8%	3·7%	7·5%	0·1%
Mpumalanga	85·5%	7·6%	2·9%	0·5%
North West	72·8%	8·2%	8·3%	0·2%
Northern Cape	60·7%	13·0%	16·6%	0·2%
Western Cape	31·5%	48·7%	7·7%	0·1%

The ANC has complete power in South Africa.

View of Musa Seepe

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, explain why Musa Seepe is being **selective in the use of facts**.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

**NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF
SECTIONS A, B AND C**

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STUDY THEME 3B: THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from China

Question 6

(a) China has developed its economy in recent years.

Describe, **in detail**, ways in which China has developed its economy in recent years.

(6 marks)

(b) Many people have moved from the countryside to cities in China in recent years.

Explain, **in detail**, why many people have moved from the countryside to cities in China in recent years.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 6 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Internet Use in China

Use of the Internet in China has grown a great deal in recent years. As China's Internet population continues to grow, it will soon have more Internet users than any other country in the world.

China has been criticised for restricting what its citizens can access and carefully monitors what sites people are logging onto. There has been a huge growth of people employed to spy on web users and there is a large list of banned words which cause a website to be blocked. Amnesty International notes that China has the largest recorded number of people imprisoned for Internet offences in the world. The offences they are accused of include communicating with groups abroad, opposing the persecution of religious groups and Tibetans, signing online petitions, and calling for reform and an end to corruption.

Internet users are able to get around government restrictions. One common tactic when publishing sensitive topics is to post articles on a news website and then comply with government orders to take it down. By the time the article is removed, people will have read it and this defeats the point of the censorship order. Some officially approved websites such as the Strong Country Forum hosted by the People's Daily newspaper are less restricted than others in discussing sensitive topics. In 2008, official government censors relaxed their previously strong control of Wikipedia, the online encyclopedia, in some of the major cities, although not in rural areas. However, Amnesty International claimed that some foreign websites were still blocked. On the other hand, in 2009, an English version of the BBC, as well as Blogspot, a Google owned blog site, were opened up.

The Internet gap between urban and rural areas is still wide. By the end of June 2007, the number of rural Internet users reached 37.4 million. Meanwhile, China has 125 million urban Internet users. However, although there are far more users in urban areas, the number of rural users is growing at a faster rate.

SOURCE 2

Average Percentage (%) Home Access to Internet		
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
2005	22.0%	2.5%
2006	22.3%	4.8%
2007	23.0%	6.5%
2008	23.5%	8.1%
2009	24.0%	10.3%

Home Internet Access in selected Locations of China in 2009		
Location	Urban or Rural Area	% of Internet users
Guangdong	Rural	17.9%
Shangdong	Rural	10.8%
Shanghai	Urban	33.5%
Beijing	Urban	33.0%
Henan	Rural	4.1%
Tianjin	Urban	27.0%

Question 6 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Factfile on Internet Use in China

- 54 people were imprisoned for using the Internet in 2008.
- By the end of 2008, the number of people who could access the Internet on their mobile phones had grown to 117 million.
- There has been an increase of 10,000 people employed by the Chinese Government to monitor Internet users since 2000.
- Recent growth in Internet access has been faster in the countryside.
- At the time of the 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square protests, sites such as Hotmail, Twitter and You Tube were all closed down by the Government.
- The Government has instructed computer manufacturers to install a programme to block certain sites on computers sold in China.
- At the Olympic Games in 2008, a number of websites including foreign newspapers and the BBC were blocked.
- Internet use in Tibet is lower than in any other region of China.
- Internet users in China now have the knowledge to break through Government firewalls and view blocked sites.

People in all parts of China now have greater freedom to use the Internet.

View of Eri Tham

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, explain why Eri Tham is being **selective in the use of facts**.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

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STUDY THEME 3C: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from the USA

Question 7

(a) Poor people in the USA may receive help from government.

Describe, **in detail**, the help poor people in the USA may receive from government.

(6 marks)

(b) Some groups in the USA have more success in education than others.

Explain, **in detail**, why some groups in the USA have more success in education than others.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 7 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Barack Obama’s Road to the White House

In order to become President of the USA, a candidate must win the nomination of one of the main parties in the Primary elections held across the USA in the first half of election year. Registered Democrats and Republicans are allowed to vote in these Primary elections. Several candidates tried to win the Democratic Party nomination including Senator Hillary Clinton, Senator Barack Obama and former Senator John Edwards.

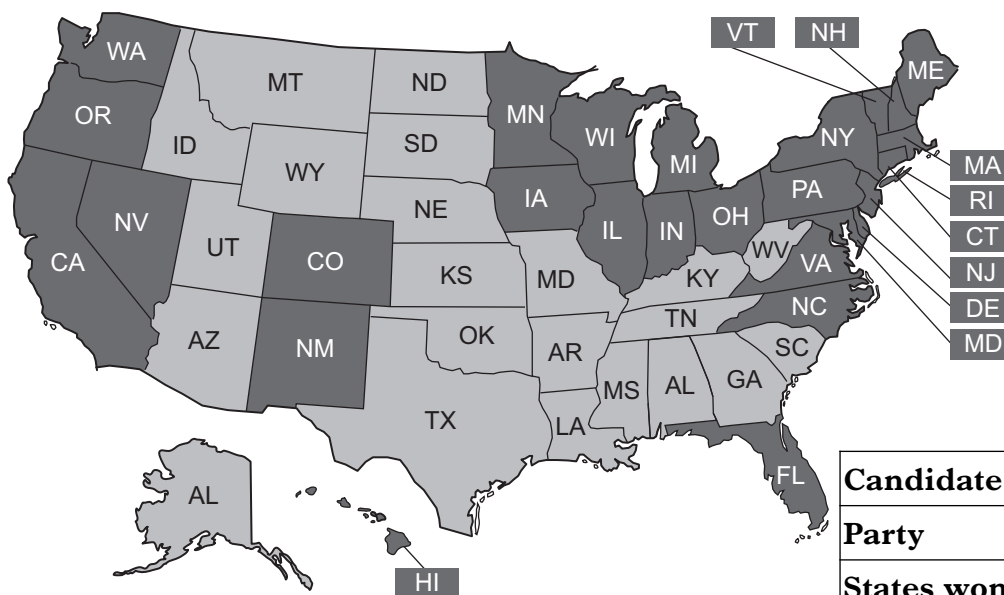
In the early Primaries, Obama took an early lead showing strong support amongst young and first-time Democrat voters. Most of the other candidates dropped out of the race until it was a contest between only Obama and Clinton.

Senator Clinton fought back and scored victories in a number of large states including Ohio and California. Clinton also did well amongst female Democrats, keen to see the first woman elected as President. However, Obama continued to win support in states across the country. In California, Clinton won with the help of strong support from Hispanic Democrats while Obama did well amongst Black Democrats.

By June of 2008, although it had been a hard fought and close contest, Barack Obama had a clear lead over Hillary Clinton and she admitted defeat. She pledged her support to Barack Obama and promised to do everything to help get him elected. The Democratic Party then united to campaign for Barack Obama to become President of the United States, against John McCain, the Republican nominee.

SOURCE 2

National Presidential Result; November 2008



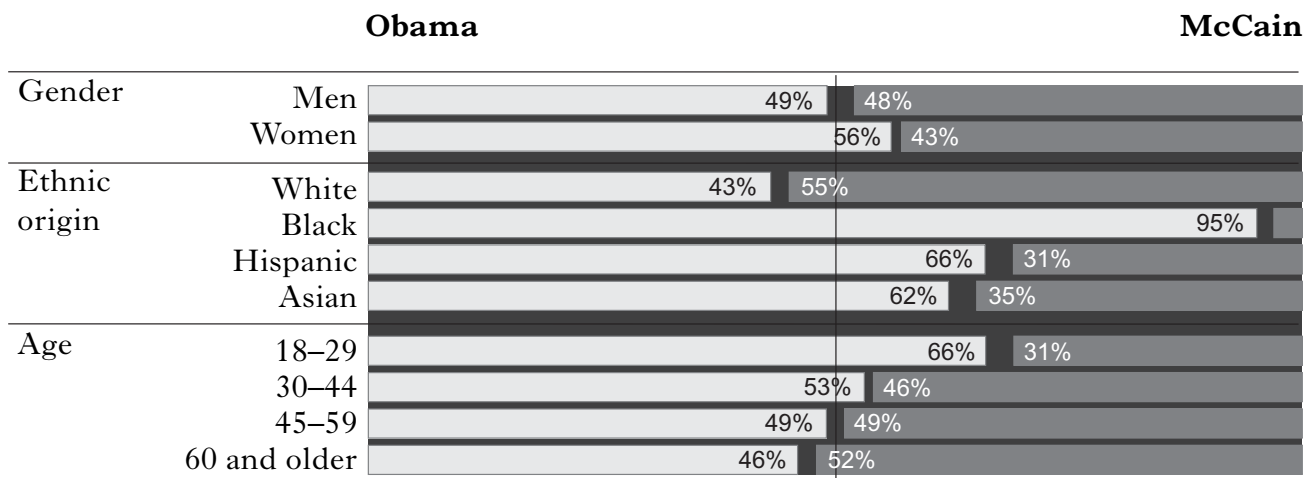
States won by Barack Obama
States won by John McCain

Candidate	Barack Obama	John McCain
Party	Democratic	Republican
States won	28	22
Total votes	69,456,897	59,934,814
Percentage	53%	46%

Question 7 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Percentage (%) Support for Presidential Candidates by Gender, Ethnic Origin and Age



Barack Obama had the overwhelming support of his party and the American people when he became President of the USA.

View of George McNulty

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, explain why George McNulty is being **selective in the use of facts**.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

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STUDY THEME 3D: THE EUROPEAN UNION

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from European Union member states

Question 8

(a) Scotland has received aid from the European Union (EU) in recent years.

Describe, **in detail**, the aid that Scotland has received from the European Union (EU) in recent years.

(6 marks)

(b) There is growing cooperation between EU member states in military and security matters.

Explain, **in detail**, why there is growing military and security cooperation between EU member states.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 8 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Living and Working in the European Union (EU)

One of the main aims of the European Union (EU) is to bring prosperity and fair working conditions to all workers in member states. While EU membership has improved working conditions in all member states, there are still big differences in conditions and standards of living between countries.

In some countries the legal minimum wage is higher than in others. Newer members, such as Bulgaria and Romania, have levels of minimum wage well below those of established members, such as the UK and France. Safety at work is an important aim of the EU and Britain has a good record compared with other countries as we have a long tradition of health and safety laws being passed. Britain has had laws in place for more than 30 years to try and ensure that men and women receive equal pay when they do the same work.

Trade unions in the UK have campaigned for longer holidays, a shorter working week and an earlier retirement age for British workers. They claim Britain only has eight days of public holidays compared with the EU average of 11. British trade unions believe that workers here have a longer average working week than in the EU. They also claim that UK workers do not stop working until they are older than other workers in the EU.

The economic crisis of 2009 had a serious impact on workers in every country in the European Union. Many workers lost their jobs across Europe and families were badly affected. Britain was particularly at risk because of the importance of banks and other financial companies in the UK economy. This sector of the economy was badly affected by the crisis and as a result the impact in the UK was more severe than in other parts of the EU.

SOURCE 2

Impact of Economic Crisis on Selected EU Countries

Country	Percentage (%) who have lost their job	Percentage (%) where a family member or close friend have lost their job	Percentage (%) worried that they will lose their job
United Kingdom	9%	44%	24%
Poland	9%	31%	28%
Germany	7%	30%	21%
France	7%	33%	32%
Romania	9%	28%	35%
Bulgaria	10%	31%	35%

Question 8 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Information on Working Conditions in Selected EU States; 2008

Country	Average hours worked per week	Percentage (%) gap between male and female wages	Fatal accidents at work, rate per 100,000	Average age people stop working	Monthly Minimum Wage in Euros
United Kingdom	40·8	20%	1·4	63·1	€1361
Poland	41·4	10%	3·5	59·3	€246
Germany	40·8	22%	1·8	61·9	NA*
France	38·3	12%	2·0	59·0	€1254
Romania	41·1	13%	5·9	64·3	€114
Bulgaria	42·1	16%	3·6	64·1	€92

* Germany has no legal minimum wage

Workers in the UK have better working conditions and were less affected by the economic crisis than in other EU states.

View of Edgar Thompson

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, explain why Edgar Thompson is being **selective in the use of facts**.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

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STUDY THEME 3E: DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from Brazil

Question 9

- (a) The Brazilian Government has tried to improve the lives of poor people in Brazil.

Describe, **in detail**, the ways in which the Brazilian Government has tried to improve the lives of poor people in Brazil.

(6 marks)

- (b) Further development of the Amazon region is an important issue for Brazil.

Explain, **in detail**, why further development of the Amazon region is an important issue for Brazil.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 9 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Women in Politics in Brazil

Women in Brazil have been seriously under-represented in elected offices. Women make up 51% of the Brazilian population but their presence in political decision making has never equalled that of men. In 1998, a quota law was introduced to make political parties have at least 30% of their candidates in elections to Congress reserved for women. However, at first, this law was voluntary, and some political parties have been ignoring the quota law. Even when parties do include more women candidates, voters still tend to vote for male candidates.

There have been some encouraging signs that women are making progress. President Lula had four female ministers in his Government. There has been an increase in the number of women elected to political office. In the 2006 Presidential election, two candidates were women. Women candidates played an important part in the 2010 Presidential Election.

Women candidates in Brazil have criticised the media who, they say, do not take women seriously. Women candidates receive less coverage than men and media reports highlight a woman's appearance or question how she balances her career and family life. Once women are elected they continue to face discrimination from some men who often address their female colleagues as "honey" or "darling"; a practice that these women find insulting.

There is some good news. Changes made to the electoral law in 2009 require 5% of party funds to be set aside for promoting women's political participation and 10% of advertising purchased by each party is to be used for women candidates. If parties fail to nominate women candidates for at least 30% of elected positions they will be fined and this money will go towards the promotion of women's participation.

SOURCE 2

Percentage (%) of Women elected as Councillors by Region; 1992–2004

	1992	1996	2000	2004
North	11.2%	14.0%	13.9%	14.6%
Northeast	9.5%	13.0%	13.1%	14.6%
Center-West	7.9%	12.5%	13.0%	13.4%
Southeast	6.1%	9.3%	10.1%	10.7%
South	5.2%	9.5%	10.3%	11.4%
Total	7.5%	11.1%	11.6%	12.6%

Question 9 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Percentage of Women Candidates in National Brazilian Elections

	1994	1998	2002	2006
Senate	7.3%	13.6%	12.5%	15.8%
Chamber of Deputies	6.1%	9.3%	11.5%	12.5%
State Governor	9.7%	9.3%	10.4%	12.8%

Percentage of Women elected to the National Parliament

	1994	1998	2002	2006
Senate	3.2%	5.5%	7.4%	14.8%
Chamber of Deputies	5.6%	5.8%	6.2%	8.9%

Women have equal opportunities and have made progress in Brazilian politics.

View of Clara Gomes

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, explain why Clara Gomes is being **selective in the use of facts**.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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